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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

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## PEACE STATEMENT MADE BY AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Count Burian Suggests Informal Exchange Of Views  
By Belligerents

## CZERNIN ASSENTS

Former Minister Simultaneously Writes Strongly Pacifist Article In Press

## FAVORS DISARMING

Significance Seen In Action,  
As Czernin May Soon  
Be Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 10.—Count Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a strongly pacifist speech to the German journalists visiting Vienna, contended that the effort of the belligerents to attain their respective war aims will not justify the huge sacrifices still necessary. He therefore suggested that the adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed that some sort of direct informative discussion was possible which would in no way be peace negotiations. He exhorted pressmen to cultivate this view.

### Czernin For Disarmament

Writing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Count Czernin, the late Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible so long as Germany is not willing to substitute arbitration for force. The League of Nations which the Entente statesmen contemplate is intended to ensure the predominance of the Entente and therefore is unacceptable but the idea of League of Nation is ripening. Count Czernin concludes by declaring that war as a political weapon must be combated.

### Inspired By Emperor?

London, September 10.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian press, commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favoring arbitration and general disarmament, state that the article was inspired by the Emperor Karl. Moreover Count Czernin will soon be Premier or Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

### Effect Of German Defeat

London, September 11.—The events on the Western front are beginning to react in Germany as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again receding into the background and much space is given in the press to utterances like those of Count Burian and Count Czernin while, significant of the imminence of peace offensive, are rumors of changes in the government, such as that Dr. Wolf will succeed Count Hertling with Herr Erzberger, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution in 1917, and the Socialist Leader Herr Scheidemann as his colleagues.

Commenting on the above as evidence of a change of spirit in Berlin, the British press emphasizes that Germany must expect to be judged by deeds and not by words. There can be no peace while the outrageous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest remain in force.

## Five More Americans Go To Front For 'Y'

Leave Saturday And Sunday En Route To France For Work With Labor Battalions

En route to France where they will enter Y. M. C. A. work with Chinese Labor Battalions, three Americans leave here for the United States and two others depart Sunday.

Megars, Mark H. Wheeler of Kai-feng and Wilson Fielder, also of Honan; are going on the Columbia and Mr. John A. Lewis of Foochow leaves on the Empress of Japan.

The Fujian Maru, leaving Sunday, will take F. G. Dels of Hupeh and Mr. G. A. Wilson of Hankow. All the men have been in Y. M. C. A. work in China.

## Shanghai Red Cross Unit Of Doctors And Nurses Goes North Next Week

Sixteen Are Organised Here And Others Are Coming From Outports And Interior For Work In Siberia Campaign

The two Shanghai units for American Red Cross service in Siberia, consisting of five doctors and eleven nurses, expect to leave here for the scene of activities in the north on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Simbirsk next Friday. Leaving at the same time, or possibly before then, will be a locally organized and equipped ambulance and motor car unit of five motor supply wagons and two motor ambulances with five drivers.

American Red Cross units of doctors and nurses are also being organized in Soochow and Peking and the cry here and in those cities is for more volunteers for service at the front and more women workers in the Red Cross supply workshops.

The Shanghai unit of doctors is headed by Dr. F. Mangat, of Huochow, formerly associated with the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota. The other five members of the unit are:

Dr. W. E. Libby, of Wuhu.  
Dr. R. V. Taylor, of Yangchow.  
Dr. G. Hadden, of Yungchowfu.  
Dr. William Guttilius, dentist of Soochow.

The locally organized corps of nurses is headed by Miss Florence Farmer, R. N., of Shanghai, who has seen active service in relief work during the present war in Persia, Turkey and Russia. The nurses enlisted are:

E. Forman, of Soochow.  
M. Van Wyndenburgh, of Shanghai.  
E. J. Miller, of Yochow.  
M. E. Myers, of Yochow.  
C. Hobelmeier.  
J. Gardner, of Chefoo.  
Gaylord, of Foochow.  
S. Pohle, of Peking.  
N. G. McBride, of Hwanghsien.  
Dinklacker, of Tsinan.

Dr. Ransom Offers Services

Dr. S. A. Ransom, prominent local American physician and captain of the American Company, S.V.C., has also offered his services, pending

(Continued on Page 5)

## U.S. VOTES WAR CREDIT TO SIBERIAN REPUBLIC

Gives Loan To Another Ally,  
Ninth On Its Loan  
Account

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department announces that the United States has established a credit of Gold \$5,000,000 for the Republic of Siberia which has declared war against Germany. This makes the ninth nation borrowing from the United States.

## NAVAL RADIO STATION HAS 4,000-MILE RADIUS

New Wireless At Annapolis,  
Completed In Ten Months,  
Now Operating

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Navy Department announces that the Naval Radio Station at Annapolis, the most powerful in America, is now operating. It has a radius of 4,000 miles and has been completed in ten months at a cost of Gold \$1,500,000.

## N.Y.-Chicago Air Mail Is Proved Feasible

Test Flights Show Trip Can  
Be Made In Ten  
Hours

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Post Office officials said that the feasibility of the transportation of mail by airplane from New York to Chicago in the maximum time of ten hours has been demonstrated by test flights.

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.9 and the minimum 63.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year \$3.5 and 65.

## American Soldiers Leaving Trenches For Attack On Cantigny



A remarkable picture showing the first Americans to go "over the top" at Cantigny. The picture shows the men leaving the trenches May 28, 1918, will go down in history as the day American troops participated in their first really important battle with the Huns.

Early on the morning of May 28 American troops, co-operating with the French, launched their attack. Within forty-five minutes they had gained all their objectives, captured more than 300 prisoners and inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

## BASEBALL LIBEL SUIT TAKEN TO CHAMBERS

Mr. Eugene Ch'en, Former Gazette Editor, Appears But Case Is Heard In Camera

There was a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Mixed Court in connection with the baseball libel suit filed against Mr. Eugene Ch'en, former editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*, by Mr. Judah I. Ezra. The hearing, however, was held in chambers and at its conclusion it was stated that by consent of the attorneys for both sides nothing was to be given out for publication. It is understood that the result of the hearing was a temporary agreement between the parties whereby Mr. Ch'en will be enabled to make his interrupted trip to the United States.

The case of Mr. Ezra versus Mr. Ch'en had been set for hearing by the court at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. G. H. Wright having accepted service of the summons on his client, Mr. Ch'en. Instead, however, an application was made by Mr. Home and was considered in camera by British Assessor C. P. Byrne, Magistrate Kuan and Mr. A. Verbruggen, Belgian Vice-Consul and Acting Danish Assessor. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for Mr. Ezra. Mr. Ch'en, Mr. Gordeus Nielsen, Mr. J. I. Ezra, Mr. Ellis Ezra, and Mr. Gensburger were in court during the lengthy session in chambers and the principals were called in during the proceedings.

Whether or not the Standard Oil Company will take legal steps as a result of the wrecking of the company's launch *Mei Foo IV*, during the unavailing cruise to serve a warrant on Mr. Ch'en, who was supposedly on board the steamer *China* Tuesday night, is not definitely known.

The *Mei Foo*, after crashing into the breakwater and hanging there for some time, slid off the rocks and sank in deep water. The Standard Oil Company is sending divers to the scene and making preparations for the raising of the craft.

## CANTON FLOODS SUBSIDE

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Canton, September 11.—The recent floods have subsided, but many persons are still unemployed and the water has destroyed the crops.

## F.M.S. Government Votes Relief For Rubber Industry

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Hongkong, September 12.—The Singapore correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that as a result of the Government Commission on the difficulties being experienced by the rubber industry the Federated Malay States Government has agreed temporarily to remit the export duty and war tax and also to advance loans on the security of rubber.

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.9 and the minimum 63.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year \$3.5 and 65.

## The Facts In The Mei Foo IV. Wreck

There have been so many misrepresentations and there are so many false reports in circulation concerning the accident to the Standard Oil Co.'s launch, *Mei Foo IV*, that we deem it a matter of duty to make a statement of the facts just as they happened, which we are in a position to do, because one of our reporters was present when the launch was hired and was on it when it was wrecked.

At the time of engaging the launch, there was no knowledge as to whom it belonged. It was merely a case of hiring a launch from the laodah in charge, as is done many times during the year. The negotiations were carried on at the Nanking Road Jetty and after the bargain was struck the party were taken some distance away to the Canton Road Jetty, where they found the launch all ready with steam up to take them. If they had not hired this particular launch they would have hired another as there were plenty on the river and there was plenty of time.

The only persons who went out in the launch were the officer, the lawyer and the reporter from THE CHINA PRESS, who had been following the party about all night and who asked permission to go on the launch.

These are the facts as to what happened, as reported to us by a reliable member of our staff who was present for the exact purpose of finding out what did happen, and we take special pleasure in giving them to the public because of the very evident desire in some quarters to exaggerate and distort the truth.

Attempts were then made to hire a launch along the water front, and in a few minutes a number of laodahs knew that some foreigners were after a launch to go to Woosung. At the Nanking Road Jetty, who were approached by a laodah, who said that he had a man with a launch who would take the officer down to the China and back for \$200. The figures was considered too high, but as the laodah would not lower the price it was finally agreed upon and paid.

Neither the officer of the law, the lawyer, nor anyone connected with

the affair saw anything wrong in hiring a launch to go after a man who was wanted by the Mixed Court and who they had every reason to believe was attempting to flee the jurisdiction of the court on a steamer leaving in a very short time.

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and, although the artificially flooded area south of the Scarpe and on the southern fringe of the old Somme battlefield is so bad as to be largely impassable, yet, between these limits, the going is still feasible, if uncomfortably sloppy.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Except for local fighting in the Epehy and Gouzeaucourt sectors, where we secured prisoners, there is nothing to report from the battlefield south of the Scarpe.

On the Lys front we made slight progress northeastward of Neuve-Chapelle and westward of Armentières.

The storms continue.

#### Germans Are Muddled

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

In the region of Epehy Wood our advanced guards attacked the enemy outposts this morning, forced the enemy into rear-guard fighting and advanced our line.

A captured order shows very clearly that the direction of military movements lately has left much to be desired and it is admitted that many serious blocks and delays have resulted from our attacks.

The inclement weather has impeded aerial activity.

In one day's recent fighting we dropped nine big bombs and 722 smaller bombs and fired 44,350 rounds of machine-gun ammunition into battery positions, machine-gun emplacements, etc., destroyed two enemy balloons and crashed or drove down 16 enemy aeroplanes.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

Despite the hindrance caused by wind and rain storms yesterday further considerable progress was made between St. Quentin and the Oise. We are closing in on the village of Essigny-le-Grand while the enemy is making a tough resistance on the line Essigny-le-Grand-Hinancourt.

Further south our patrols are progressing without serious opposition in the direction of Travey and are still in touch with the Hindenburg positions on the bank of the Oise-Sambre Canal.

South of the Ailette the artillery and machine-gun resistance of the enemy is becoming steadily heavier.

#### AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The official communiqué issued by General Pershing on the 9th reports:

In Woevre an hostile patrol attacked our outposts but was repulsed.

Elsewhere our front is quiet.

A press despatch from Paris states that Major-General Gorgas, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, in a press interview said:

"The cheerfulness, commodious arrangements and general spirit of hopefulness for the wounded in the hospitals is the most impressive thing I have witnessed since my arrival in France."

A press despatch from the American forces on the Aisne front states that the Germans are still attacking desperately on Mont Rouge Plateau and the losses suffered by the enemy during the past three days are apparently appalling.

#### FRENCH ENVOY LAUDS ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE

Former Ambassador To Tokio Praises Tokio's Policy In Siberia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 16.—In Le Petit Journal M. Gerard, formerly French Ambassador at Tokio, brings out the straightforwardness and clearness of the attitude of Japan in all her agreements, notably with China concerning intervention at Vladivostok. He pays homage to the high valor of General Kikugo Otani and the Japanese diplomatic and technical delegates. He remarks that Russia having roots in Asia the action of the Entente from the east is the best means to render Russia to the Russians.

#### CANTON CORROBORATES DENIAL MADE BY DR. WU

Report Of Customs Seizure Imputed To Enemies Of Constitutional Cause

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, September 12.—The Intelligence Bureau at Canton is authorized officially to deny the report of the intention of the Canton Government to take over the Canton Customs, etcetera. "With Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs it is inconceivable that any person would believe such a pernicious rumor and evidently it was inspired by certain persons for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this malicious statement."

#### RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT RE-ESTABLISHED AGAIN?

Teutons Forced To Return Troops To East To Meet Czech Menace

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Vladivostok, September 11.—The proclamation issued by General Otani is being spread broadcast from aeroplanes in places which have not yet been cleared of the Bolsheviks.

The news of political conditions from West Siberia is contradictory. Apparently a strong representative government has been established at Omsk as both the rival governments here claim that they have been recognized by it, which is significant.

All accounts agree that Central and West Siberia is free of any danger from the Bolsheviks or prisoners of war and the region is comparatively tranquil but that conditions are becoming worse in Russia. Reports received here confirm that the Russo-German front has been re-established on a line passing through the Don territory, Saratoff, Samara, Penza and thence northwards to Vologda and that Germany is moving up troops from the Russian territories already in her occupation. While there is yet time, all the available Allied forces should be moved forward to the Urals before Germany anticipates gradually come under its control.

Tsin Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting deny that they are holding separate peace negotiations and repudiate the reports that they congratulated Hsu Shih-chang on his election as President.

Tokio, September 11.—War Office official. The troops commanded by General Fuji arrived at Chita on the 8th where they were welcomed by the inhabitants.

The Czechs from the west and those from Vladivostok which effected a junction at Chita are concentrating at Irkutsk under the command of General Gaido and preparing to advance to the relief of the Czechs in European Russia.

On the occasion of the meeting of General Diedrichs and General Gaido at Olyviannaya the latter received the officers of the Allies who accompanied General Diedrichs with their national anthems. He also asked that telegrams of the warmest appreciation should be sent to the Japanese Minister of War, the Chief of the General Staff and the Commander of the troops sent to Vladivostok.

Peking, September 12.—Japanese telegrams state that Blagovestchensk is crowded with refugees from all parts of Siberia, including Red Guards, anarchists and Magyars. Pillage is rampant.

Peking, September 12.—The Chinese press states that Lu Ching-jen will be appointed High Commissioner to Siberia.

#### Allied Council Allocates World Pig Tin Supply

Pooling Arrangement Made Whereby United States Will Get Two-Thirds

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Industries Board announces that a pooling arrangement has been made in London between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy which provides that the United States shall receive two-thirds of the world's supply of pig tin.

#### German Naval Staff At Main Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 10.—A message from Berlin states that Admiral von Scheer and the Naval War Staff have gone to stay permanently at German main headquarters.

#### PAY BY CHECK

Paying by check is a simple, easy method of keeping track of every expenditure made from day to day.

The cancelled checks as returned to you each month by this bank are RECEIPTS, the stubs in your checkbook an accurate ACCOUNT of every dollar spent.

Even months from now you can go back to your checkbook and know at a glance to whom and for what you've paid out money.

If you pay cash there's always a chance of losing the money—in which case it's a dead loss. If you lose a check it's worthless to the finder—or to make doubly sure you can easily order payment on it stopped.

Adopt the pay-by-check system in meeting personal and household bills. Saves time, trouble, worry and money for you.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation  
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

#### LI YUAN-HUNG REFUSES TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT

Militarists Urge Him Anew To Accept Office; Canton Denies Peace Intentions

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Peking, September 11.—General Li Yuan-hung has refused the offer of the Peiyang Party to elect him Vice-President, saying that as he dissolved Parliament last year the Southerners regard him as an offender against the Constitution.

The Northerners however, do not consider that a sufficient reason and are urging him to accept the post.

Canton, September 11.—The Military Government has formally appointed Hsiung Kai-wu as Military Governor of Szechuan and is also appointing officials in the Fukien and Kiangnan territories as they gradually come under its control.

Tsin Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting deny that they are holding separate peace negotiations and repudiate the reports that they congratulated Hsu Shih-chang on his election as President.

Peking, September 13.—Southern telegrams report that a compromise has been reached by the Northern and Southern navies whereby there will be no further fighting. It is impossible to ascertain yet whether this represents intelligent anticipation on the part of the navies or is a prelude to a Northern loss of naval power.

Peace Conference Called

Upon the suggestion of Tschu Li Shun of Kiangsu, a peace conference will be called in Hankow by the Yangtze Tschungs, according to a Hankow telegram last night. General Wang Chuan-yuan, the Hupeh Military Governor, is making preparations to hold the meeting in his yamen. The proposal, it is understood, has been endorsed by General Tsao K'un, President Feng Kuochang and Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. Plans are being made to make the gathering as representative as possible. The delegates will include, besides official representatives of the North and the South, deputies from the provincial assemblies and the important politicians now living in retirement.

#### Wilson Is Vindicated, Gompers Declares

Wisdom In Delaying Entrance Into War Now Proved Sound, He Tells London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 10.—Mr. Samuel Gompers and the members of the American Labor Mission were the guests at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel today.

Referring to the delayed entry of the Americans into the war, Mr. Samuel Gompers said that President Wilson's wisdom in that connection far outweighed all else. Three weeks before the President's historic indictment in March, 1917, against German militarism, the leaders of American labor met and unanimously pledged their united and devoted support in peace or war. Mr. Gompers claimed that this epoch-making decision influenced President Wilson's subsequent action.

Amidst rousing cheers he declared:

Men and women of our Allied democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish. We will give all our man-power, all our wealth and make every sacrifice in order to secure a triumphant ending."

#### Peking To Appoint Military Attachés

One General To Be Sent To Washington, Another To London

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Peking, September 11.—General Tang Pao-chou and Major-General Han Lin-chun will probably be appointed military attachés in London and Washington respectively within a few days.

#### French Deputy Dies Of Wounds In Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 10.—M. Gaston Dumemil, the Deputy for Maine-et-Loire, has died of his wounds.

#### British Destroyer Sunk After Collision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 10.—Admiralty official. A British destroyer was sunk on the 8th as the result of a collision in a fog. There were no casualties.

#### S.S. Jutlandia Cargo Due Here Saturday

Nearly 1,000 Tons From U.S., Transhipped At Manila, Arrives On Colombia

Nearly 1,000 tons of cargo, transhipped from the steamer Jutlandia, will arrive here from Manila on the Pacific Mail Liner Colombia, due at Woosung at midnight tonight. The Colombia is scheduled to leave this port for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco, Saturday afternoon.

The Colombia will take over 1,800 tons of cargo from Shanghai, including 800 bales of silk, 250 tons of antimony and 100 tons of tea for San Francisco and general cargo for Japan.

#### Mail Notices

MAIL CLOSE  
For Japan:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Sept. 13  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:  
Per C.P. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 14  
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia... Sept. 14  
For Europe:  
Per ..... Sept. 13

MAILS DUE  
From U.S. and Canada:  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 14

## Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale

on terms to suit purchasers.

## LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for  
MILLS, FACTORIES,  
RESIDENCES.

## Central District Property For Sale

## FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

## Fire Insurance Motor Car Insurance

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management

of

## THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Announce that they will hold their Opening Dance for the season in their Ball Room, Saturday night, September 14th, commencing at 10.00 p.m.

Music by Astor House Orchestra,  
Mr. F. Tolintino, Conductor.

For reservations please apply to Supt. of Service.



## VIBRATION

is the greatest enemy of chassis and of engine.

For maximum absorption of vibration—run on Dunlops.

## DUNLOP

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Founders throughout the world of the  
Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"

## Italy Unshaken By Big War Burdens

Nation That Has Yielded Triumphs Through A Thousand Years Encouraged By Allies To Take Broader And More Confident View Of Her Commercial And Political Future

By P. W. Wilson  
American Correspondent of The London Daily News

I am not quite sure that Italy gets her fair share of recognition for what she is doing and what she is suffering in the war. The affection of Americans for France will be always unchallengeable, but there is a sense in which Italy has still to be discovered. We think of her as a museum, a picture gallery and a history book. We should realize that she is also a nation. What interests us in her amazing past, with its memories of imperial Rome, of Michael Angelo and Savonarola, of the splendor that still survives in Venice.

But Italians are looking forward to the future. They are not content with decay, however picturesque it may be. They are aiming at a destiny which shall be worthier of free men than the mere entertainment of tourists, even so illustrious as John Ruskin or George Eliot. To some of us the mill chimneys of Turin are less attractive than the Lily Tower of Florence or the Campanile, rebuilt by St. Mark. But there is purpose—a great purpose—even in commerce.

### Yielded Triumphs For 1,000 Years

The Italian people are virile and population is increasing. The nation is now almost if not quite as numerous as the French. It is fully as numerous as the English residing in England. And Italians in large numbers have emigrated to cities like New York, London, Boston and Cleveland. The reason for this emigration is that Italy, and especially southern Italy, is still a poor country. Her development has been retarded by conscription and the heavy burden of European militarism. She has now to sustain a formidable debt. Her people are agile in intellect, capable of using life to advantage, and gifted with an imagination which for thousands of years has never failed to yield triumphs of poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture. Under stress of poverty this initiative has turned sometimes to socialism, and even to that curious phenomenon, the Camorra in Sicily, which like the now legendary wonders of the wild West, will afford material for generations of the more courageous novelists. What Italy needs and what she fights for is the security and the peace which will allow her great gifts to ripen into noble achievement.

### Overshadowed By Her Ancestors

In one or two respects Italy is quite unlike other countries. She is overshadowed, as it were, by her ancestors. Americans who visit England think much more of Shakespeare's country than they do of the humdrum dwellings of modern men and women. It must be so. And when we think of Italy the names which greet our minds are Rome, Sienna, Pisa, Ravenna, Venice, Florence—particularly Rome. This mistress of civilization stands for three ideas, first, the conception of law—Roman law—which we are defending against Germany; secondly, the Church, and, thirdly, the Italian monarchy and nation. Of these three ideas obviously the third is the latest, and, therefore, the least familiar.

To countless millions Rome suggests a Pope and not a king. St. Peter's and the Vatican, with the Sistine Chapel, are better known than the Quirinal. And this means that the genius of Italy has to support a double labor. Not only do Italians provide statesmen for their own secular guidance, but they furnish ecclesiastics for the spiritual guidance of the entire Roman Catholic world. No nation anywhere sus-

tains an empire so strange, so intangible, yet so ancient and continuous, as this. Yet the College of Cardinals, like the Popes themselves, is mainly Italian. I am myself a Protestant and this is not the place to discuss theology. But I am pointing out the suppleness of judgment, variously displayed in men like Galileo and Marconi, which, when applied to religion, upholds an international mastery by the Old World, with its traditions, over much of the New World, with its hopes and liberties. To midwives this glowing communion in worship means much more than the Italian citizenship which has grown up around the Papacy, and Italy, as a nation, suffers thereby.

### International Church Nation

When war broke out the duality became even more difficult. In Britain we have Church and State, in close—some think mistaken—association. In America you have the Free Church in the Free State. But in Italy you have the rival Church in the rival State. When the nation, educated in secular schools, was fighting for its life the Church remained severely international.

From the days of Garibaldi onward British governments and people have always favored Italian unity. It was Gladstone who exposed the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons and denounced Austrian tyranny. We regretted the fact that Italy, after owing much to French assistance, was induced or coerced into joining the Triple Alliance. But we never believed it possible that she would fight side by side with Austria against the Western powers. I can not see that breaking away from the alliance she committed any breach of faith. On the contrary, it was her plain duty. It is now on record that before the war Germany besought her to take part in the contemplated crime. She refused. When war had nothing now to fear from an independent Jugo-Slav republic. And ultimate terms of peace with Austria might include a general agreement that for the future the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Black Seas should be clear of warships as the Great Lakes of America. Why not? These self-contained waters are corked up at Gibraltar and Suez, and no battleship of any kind need be permitted to enter. Such an agreement would remove Italy of all misgivings as to the Adriatic. Whatever be the apportionment of the spoils of war, this immunity from naval competition would be her Monroe Doctrine.

Americans know by experience that national unity is something which has to be striven for. In the case of Norway and Sweden and of Belgium and Holland it broke down. In Ireland national unity hangs in the balance. The Irish, too, are disintegrated. Italians, with their pronounced individuality, often amounting to genius, have worked very hard to hold their country together. Making the world safe for democracy is not more important than making the world safe for art, and without unity the Italian craftsmen,

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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Our new store will be operated along distinctly modern lines, and its opening will inaugurate a new era in silk trading here. You are cordially invited to attend the opening which will be announced at an early date.

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out the Trentino, would have been completely overshadowed.

### A More Liberal View Of The Future

The real question is whether in negotiating the now famous secret treaty with Russia and other allies she displayed what is called "imperialism." I have written in vain if I have not shown that the Italian mind is far-reaching, masterly, even ambitious. It was not timidity that built the Roman Empire. Surrounded as she has been by intrigue and aggression, practised never more ruthlessly than against herself, Italy has undoubtedly sought territory—in Abyssinia, Tripoli, Albania and Asia Minor. It was the annexation of Tunis by France that under Bisanzio's characteristic diplomacy became the occasion of Italy's bond with Germany. It is idle to pretend that, in certain of her aims, she has had more than the bare acquiescence of her comrades in the war. Even her military arrangements have not always carried conviction—a remark applicable, doubtless, to every nation which carries on a prolonged struggle. But the sufficient answer to all this is that, with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, every one of the Allies has been encouraged to take a broader, more liberal and confident view of the future. The precise demarcation of a doubtful frontier matters less than the guarantee of that frontier for all future time by a powerful alliance of freely associated nations.

Surrounded by mountain and ocean Italy is almost an island. Her interests will lie inevitably with the great maritime countries which will control raw materials and the carrying trade between old world and new.

### A Mediterranean Free Of Warships

The abolition of Tsardom is another factor that has eased the Italian position. As an outpost of Russian power, Italy was distrusted, and it was fear of Russia in the Adriatic that largely reconciled Italy to the Triple Alliance. But Italy has nothing now to fear from an independent Jugo-Slav republic. And ultimate terms of peace with Austria might include a general agreement that for the future the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Black Seas should be clear of warships as the Great Lakes of America. Why not? These self-contained waters are corked up at Gibraltar and Suez, and no battleship of any kind need be permitted to enter. Such an agreement would remove Italy of all misgivings as to the Adriatic. Whatever be the apportionment of the spoils of war, this immunity from naval competition would be her Monroe Doctrine.

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who have filled Europe with masterpieces, must in the end disappear.

Medieval wars, waged by Latin against Latin, respected the artist. By general consent he was protected. Germany respects no one and nothing. She sees in Paris no beauty worth preserving. Her writers openly state this. Hence the importance to human progress of extending the education of Northern Italy, with its fertile and convenient plains, to the mountain dwellers of the south in their sometimes illiterate isolation. This task has been undertaken by the government at Rome with determination and success. Italy's resolution during three years of war is one proof of this.

During the last winter she endured in silence such hardships as seldom assailed a nation. What coal she could market at \$150 a ton went to the manufacture of munitions, and there was little gasoline for the automobiles, even as attacked to the army. Food was scarce, and families shivered over fires of damp wood, derived from forests, cut for the emergency.

The Russian collapse enabled Austria-Hungary to concentrate against the Italian front with terrible effect, but the nation rallied; the Plave is to Italy what the Marne is to France, and Italy remains in the war. Of her assistance in the Mediterranean I need not write, nor of her immense services in cutting off Germany from raw materials. Industrially, her contribution of fighting planes is second to none. Some authorities think that these Italian planes are the best of all. And there is no doubt that, after interchanging troops with France and Britain, our Italian Allies will remain firm to the end.

**What The Future Holds For Her**

When that end comes, the United States and Great Britain must make it abundantly evident that the family of free nations is not exclusively or predominantly Anglo-Saxon. The two sister Latin peoples must be well-remembered:

"I have the impression from this

## A BARGAIN HOUSE FOR SALE

We have for sale on Route Vallon near the French Park, a detached house of six large rooms, 3 tiled baths with modern pantry and kitchen, hot and cold water, garden, tennis, etc., for pluming, flush closets, septic tank etc., tiled and fully furnished.

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The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage.

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that France is supporting the war cheerfully. It is not the same in Germany. They told us that France was in great difficulty, that the population was wearying of the war and that the French people were at the point of revolting. I can testify that they certainly lied to us."

These same officers later affirmed

the belief that the effects of the French counter-offensive were terrible. The astonishment of the German officers themselves at seeing so many Americans in the ranks of the Allies, they said, was indescribable.

"We take off our hats to the morale of France," was their unanimous verdict.

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Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

## LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000.
1 Second Prize .....	10,000.
1 Third Prize .....	5,000.
2 Fourth Prize .....	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prize .....	1,000 "
2 Sixth Prize .....	500 "
10 Seventh Prize .....	100 "
20 Eighth Prize .....	50 "
50 Ninth Prize .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prize .....	20 "
Each approximate to the First Prize .....	300 "
Each approximate to the Second Prize .....	150 "
Each approximate to the Third Prize .....	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .....	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .....	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize .....	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize .....	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .....	10 "
Total	\$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

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## To Put Germany Out Of Business

(Literary Digest)

No declaration since the one that put the United States in the war has been read with such painful attention in Germany, remarks the Philadelphia North American, as the recent statement of the British Minister of Blockade that the twenty-four Allied nations—twenty-five now, with Honduras—form virtually an economic as well as a military combination. Reports from neutral capitals long ago revealed the fact that the problem of resurrecting her foreign trade is one of the biggest worries gnawing at the hearts of Germany's leaders. For four years, as one editor notes, "behind every vision of victory that has dazzled the German mind there has been visible the perturbing shadow of a coming economic struggle as pitiless as war itself." And the Springfield Republican remarks that "while officially there is yet in existence no actual economic league of the nations associated in the war against the Central Powers, Lord Robert Cecil was within the bounds of truth in calling the attention of the masters of Germany, as he did, to the potentiality of the economic antagonism of these nations after the war to German trade and industry." As this influential New England paper goes on to say:

"The possession of new territory, cities, and inland seas like the Black and the Baltic, will not insure to Germany the quick economic rehabilitation when peace comes that her leaders so keenly desire and count upon. Germany must soon have unimpeded access to the raw materials of the world's market, to America's cotton and copper, and to the rubber and wool and leather of the British Empire, in order to restore her industries to a flourishing basis. The control of such raw materials by the present foes of Germany, especially by the British and the Americans, can not be shaken by German military victories in Europe, and in this fact lies a tremendous asset of the associated nations. Here is something to bargain with, if the coming peace is to be a bargain-counter affair with Belgium held as a 'pawn' by the Kaiser and a third of European Russia held as a conquest for Teutonic traders and pedlers . . .

"It remains for the non-German world, therefore, under the leadership of the English-speaking nations, to organise an economic league against the Central Empires in case the military fortunes of war should prevent us from bringing Germany to accept the terms upon which the free and democratic peoples could base a peace of security and sincere reconciliation. . .

"The clearest and soberest minds in Germany, as well as the great merchants and exporters, the manufacturers and bankers, are becoming gradually conscious of the strong economic position sure to be held by Germany's enemies when the nations lay down their arms. The advantage of economic position is one to be made use of while the war still rages; an economic 'offensive,' like that of Lord Robert Cecil is good tactics in educating Berlin concerning the possibilities of the ultimate economic defensive on the part of the associated nations. Germany's rulers can not realise too soon that even such a peace as the war-lords have been striving for can not possibly place the world commercially and economically at their feet."

Owing to the British command of the sea, as the New York Journal of Commerce reminds us, "the outbreak of the war automatically wiped out a German export trade valued in 1913 at \$2,400,000,000." It would be within the power of such an economic league as Lord Robert Cecil indicates to make a great part of this loss permanent. But this power will only be exercised, it seems, against a Germany that persists in clinging to false gods. In his message to Congress on December 4, President Wilson suggested that if after the war the German people "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse. Says Lord Robert:

"There is but one obstacle to this economic Association of Nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—Germany living 'under ambitious and intriguing masters.' You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the East, and with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Her economic policy toward these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy began by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalised this plunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself. On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage. From Rumania and the Ukraine she has exacted a guarantee of supplies irrespective of their own needs and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation. She has appropriated the natural resources of Rumania in the form of a lease to German corporations. On Russia, Finland, and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one-sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland in fact find now that their liberties have been bartered away in an agree-

ment signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters.

"Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Germany has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade—the Danube—by destroying the International Commission, which had long become an established organ of European polity, and now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her Foreign Minister has declared that this Rumanian treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the Central Powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from von Kuhlmann's own words, that 'the damages Rumania will have to pay will amount to a very considerable sum in the long run, which perhaps do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war indemnity.'

"Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach. So long as this is the policy of Germany, how can we admit her to membership in the Free Association of Nations to which we already belong? Before she can claim rights for herself she must convince us that she acknowledges and will respect the rights of others. Before we can offer her any participation in our resources she must release her victims from the economic slavery that she has imposed upon them. While the war continues we must take as measures of war all the steps required to destroy the economic basis of her military effort."

"When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policies as a preparation for further war, we shall not be slow to recognise the change. The sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her government are the necessary preliminaries to her admission to participation in our economic partnerships.

"Neither the United States nor the British Empire has pursued or will pursue any selfish policy. The pre-occupations of our internal reconstruction will never blind us to the obligations which we owe to our associates, or limit the frankness of our discussions with them. There must be no jealousy between us, and no suspicions. I hope the time is not far off when we shall meet round the council board to discuss in detail the Economic Association which will combine the resources of the civilised world in the joint work of reconstruction and the restoration of prosperity."

But in the meantime, Lord Robert reminds us, "it is still essential that we should forestall the aggressive

"In a word, since the collapse of Russia the idea of the 'economic victory' has become a dream."

## TARDIEU SAW SIGNS OF HASTY RETREAT

German Morale Seems Shattered, He Says, After A Visit To Soissons

Washington, August 8.—Back from a trip through French territory taken from the Germans in the Aisne-Marne drive, Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of France to the United States, has informed the commission's headquarters here of his satisfaction over what he saw:

"On the 4th," said M. Tardieu's cablegram, as made public, "I went with M. Clemenceau to Soissons, and in the whole reconquered region. It is indisputable and it must be em-

phasised that there has been not a German withdrawal followed by a French reoccupation, but a German withdrawal forced by a French victory.

"The fights of August 1 and 2 were especially hot. The prisoners gathered during those two days declared that they had received the order to hold their lines at any price. The heaps of ammunition which I have seen on the spot are proving the confusion and the rout. The Germans did not have time enough either to destroy the bridges nor to cut the roads.

"Soissons had been taken in the night of Friday to Saturday, and on Sunday we reached the place in a motor car, which demonstrates the haste of the retreat.

"The German morale seems shattered. From July 14 up to the present time there have been engaged

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**LAOU KIU CHWANG CO.  
MOVING TO MALOO**

Silk Shop Will Open in New Building On Nanking Road Next Week

Messrs. Laou Kiu Chwang and Co., one of the leading silk goods stores in Shanghai with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000, will move into its new premises, P.128 Nanking Road, for business, September 21. The new home is a handsome three-story edifice standing on an area of over one mow of land. The cost of the construction work, which took more than a year to complete, is about Tls. 130,000.

The company deals in silk, satin, crepe, gauze, pongee, embroidery, toilet and fancy articles, lace, fur and pearl goods. It was established in 1857 and carried on business then on the corner of Kiukiang and Homan Roads. In 1910, it was removed to C.506 Homan Road, its present home. It has direct connections with several factories in Hangchow and has a branch office in Tientsin. The company is operated by a staff of 120, with Mr. P. Y. Von Lee as the manager.

The ground floor will be devoted to the silk department, the first to the pearl goods and fur counters and the second temporarily to a dormitory for the employees capable of accommodating more than 120 men. A roof garden will form a pleasant recreation spot for the numerous workers. A reinforced concrete godown stands at the rear of the main building and is separated from it by fire doors.

The elevation facing Nanking Road is designed in Ningpo greenstone. The general finish of the interior is in teak. The staircase is in Japanese marble and the columns of the ground floor are also cased with marble. The floors are lighted by a large dome with light wells on each floor. The store operates a private electric plant for power for display lights in the spacious windows and on the soffit from above.

The architects and engineers are Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., and the contractor is Yu Sung Hu, Kee.

**THREE FIRES IN DAY**

Three small fires between 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning and two o'clock yesterday afternoon did less than \$50 damage.

A general alarm at 9:15 o'clock brought the Brigade to the British Consulate-General, where a fire fighter in the rear of the building had broken over. There was no damage.

At 11:18 o'clock a small fire in a paint shop at Myburgh Road damaged the interior woodwork. Sparks from a cookstove caused the blaze, which was extinguished by a handpump.

Fire in the cotton ginning and cleaning mill at Q.807-810 North Cheong Road was extinguished by members of the Brigade and employees. Little damage was done.

**Red Cross Unit Is Ready For Siberia**

(Continued from Page 1)

amounting to Tls. 800, \$120 and £10 have been handed over to Mr. W. A. E. Nichols, secretary of the American Red Cross, from this source. This makes a total of Tls. 1,945, \$135 and £10 from these supporters and the chapter expresses its deepest gratitude for the timely assistance of these moving spirits behind the ambulance fund.

The sending of personal workers to the field in Siberia is not limited to Shanghai. American Red Cross units are being organised also in Soochow and in Peking. In Soochow, under the supervision of Dr. Ethel Polk and Dr. Ingersoll, another contingent is being mobilised. Thus far two foreign nurses, Miss Pitt and Miss Hood, and twelve Chinese nurses from the Mary Black Hospital have enrolled and will doubtless be sent north before long.

In Peking under Dr. F. Dilley the following nurses have formed the nucleus for an active unit: Miss A. Christian, Miss Ingram and Miss Danner, all of Peking.

The local Red Cross workers have

**Beechy Found Guilty On Assault Charge**

**Protests Jurisdiction Of British Police Court After Ignoring Summons; Is Fined \$10**

H. L. Beechy, who failed to turn out supplies steadily for the Siberian as well as the Western demand during the past two months. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held Wednesday evening Mrs. H. H. Arnold reported the following supplies as having been made:

July—22,053 bandages; 260 ambulance pillows; 400 ambulance pillow slips; 2,592 pairs pajamas; 569 gauge dressings.

August—22,555 bandages; 185 ambulance pillows; 370 pillow slips;

2,592 pairs pajamas; 191 gauge dressings; and 1,387 sheets.

With the opening of an Eastern field of demand for hospital supplies the need for more American women in the local workrooms has increased tremendously and now that the summer is over it is hoped that more workers will report regularly to shoulder the added responsibilities. Just at present the heavy demand is falling upon the few loyal women who have been carrying on the work during the hot months.

Defendant, protesting the jurisdiction of the Court, said that he was an unregistered Englishman. He later claimed that he was no longer a British subject and submitted that the Mixed Court held jurisdiction. The Court overruled the pleas.

In the evidence taken in the assault case, the complainant, a coolie employed in a Kassing Road wash-house, testified that he was assaulted by Beechy last Friday night. Beechy cross-examined the complainant at length and then asked to call a foreign witness.

Judge G. W. King, who heard the case, refused the request on the grounds that Beechy failed to answer the summons 24 hours before night he "should have appeared with the foreign witness."

Beechy was severely reprimanded by the Court for writing impudent letters instead of answering the Court summons.

**RETURN OF COLONIES TO GERMANS UNLIKELY**

**New York Times Says Kaiser's Control Of Africa Would Menace World**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, September 18.—Commenting on the Pan-German propaganda for a great German empire in Central Africa, the New York Times says:

"Knowing Germany's cruelties to natives and her military exploitation of her colonies, knowing what a despicable neighbor and sower of sedition she is, knowing that her occupation of African ports and sea-routes would be a permanent danger to us, is the restoration of the German colonies likely to command itself to a free world?"

**BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER**

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and worms have come without warning, and when a medicus is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Over 100 children under five years of age die annually from diarrhoea and children's remedy should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

**Big League Standings**

August 23

American	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	115	68	47	.591
Cleveland	115	65	50	.565
Washington	111	55	56	.495
New York	112	54	58	.482
St. Louis	110	53	57	.432
Detroit	111	48	62	.432
Philadelphia	114	46	63	.404

National	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	115	72	40	.636
New York	114	69	50	.571
Pittsburg	113	62	51	.549
Cincinnati	112	56	56	.500
Brooklyn	115	53	62	.461
Philadelphia	112	49	63	.427
Boston	114	48	66	.421
St. Louis	119	50	69	.420

**Tennis Is Postponed**

The inter-club challenge cup tennis competition planned for this month by the Club Felicitas, has been abandoned for this year. The tournament will be held next year.

**Cricket Tomorrow**

The Shanghai Cricket Club and "A" Company British S.V.C. elevens will play at the S.C.C. ground tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

The lineups: S.C.C.—C. L. W. Bailey, E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, R. Bauld, S. J. Deeks, A. S. Hocking, H. Middleton,

F. H. Pentycross, J. M. Pearson, E. Cushnie, R. Grimshaw, H. Langley, G. Tait and Capt. Dr. H. H. Morris. J. E. Wilson, W. J. Haynes, W. J. Foster, T. R. Macdonald, D. Cook and Capt. W. J. Monk.

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## THE ONLY ONE IN SHANGHAI

SECURED AT AN ENORMOUS COST FROM THE UNITED STATES

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HOPE-JONES  
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AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

The inventor of this wonderful instrument is Mr. Robert Hope-Jones, the famous electrician and organ builder of England. It took over 20 years to accomplish this great feat.

Presenting also on September 13th, 14th, 15th and Matinee on Sunday

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Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**

Fine weather in our regions. Moderate northerly breezes along the whole coast.

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

**A Change of Spirit?**

THE series of decisive defeats inflicted on the Germans during the past few weeks seem to be leading to far-reaching results. Political consequences of major importance to Germany are foreshadowed. This is clearly revealed by the significant fact that a number of the leading German newspapers are voicing similar, and apparently inspired protests, against the publication of Allied communiques.

The Saxon Minister of the Interior struck a frantic note of alarm when, speaking at Dresden, he said that "the present is the hardest time of all because our old courage and old resolute spirit seem to be beginning to waver," and emphasised the present need, because the Fatherland is in danger, for all parties, from pacifists to annexationists, to draw closer together on the policy of holding out. We now have the testimony of no less an authority than General Freytag von Loringhoven that the German spurt of March 21 was only an abortive offensive and that, therefore, the positions the Germans occupied prior to Marshal Foch's counter-offensive were unsuitable for defense, the aim of which is the effective economising of forces, as the positions were not properly consolidated.

It now appears tolerably certain from the latest messages to hand that sweeping political changes are imminent in Austria and Hungary owing to the growing nervousness of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, and the urgent need for their immediate placation. The events on the Western Front are beginning to react on Germany, as anticipated. When the Germans achieved temporary gains of territory, which could have no bearing on the ultimate and decisive issue of the war, the Pan-German Group scored a triumph and proudly got into the saddle, but their triumph is fated to be shortlived. Nothing could be more significant than the reports of forthcoming changes in the German Government, such as that Dr. Solz will succeed Count Hartling as German Imperial Chancellor, with Herr Erzberger, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution in 1917, and the Socialist leader Herr Scheidemann, as his colleagues.

There could be no more crushing blow to the Pan-German Party than the appearance in the saddle of the Socialists—an event which but a few months ago would have been considered unthinkable. Although the political changes which are expected to take place shortly are interpreted as evidence of a change of spirit in Germany, the Allied Powers, in their own self-protection and by way of guarding against the possible danger of a precipitate peace move, have made it clear to Germany by a specific statement that the latter will be adjudged by deeds, not words. One of the major conditions of the Allies before entering on peace negotiations is the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties of Peace. There can be no peace, as pointed out in one of the communiques published today, until these infamous transactions are rescinded and declared null and void.

That Austria is hungering for peace is not debatable. Count Czernin, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the columns of the *New Freie Presse*, declares that war as a political weapon must be combated. A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian press, commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favoring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article was inspired by the Austrian Emperor Karl. Moreover, Count Czernin is soon expected to be Premier or Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which will be a severe blow to the War Party in Germany. That the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are becoming more and more strained, and that the Dual Monarchy is being kept in the war only owing to fear and not love of Germany, is evidenced by the recent unflattering allusion by the German newspaper *Bayerische Kurier* to the Austrian Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf as "a rash, stuck-up ignoramus, who has never shown any mark of military ability," and in

which the writer expresses the hope that Emperor Karl will have the good sense to place him on the shelf forthwith.

Even Generalissimo Borodino failed to show any sign of unusual capacity, says the German organ, and after the miserably poor showing made by other Austrian commanders the Kaiser has no option but to force Austria to accept a German General Staff, lest the whole Teutonic Alliance become involved in military disaster. We do not propose to weary our readers by citing the equally uncomplimentary references by other German organs to the Austrians. The most comic side of the picture is found in the fact that the supreme commander, Archduke Eugen, anticipating an overwhelming Austrian victory, had struck a special medal bearing his own effigy on one side and the Austrian Eagle with wings outspread over the Dolomites to the sea on the reverse, with inscription "In divisibiliter ac inseparabiliter." In view of the impossibility of distributing it among the routed armies, this pretty medal has been put on the market at the price of 7 kronen.

Austria sustained the greatest military disaster of the present war when her offensive against Italy was so swiftly converted into a bloody rout. Germany has been sustaining a series of disasters that are beginning to tell. How long does she hope to sustain the unequal contest against the infinitely superior resources of the Allies?

**LEARN FROM SUSANNAH**

**Don't Live with a Cramped Vocabulary, but Acquire New Words.**

Two adjectives Susannah knows.

On these she takes her stand;

No matter how this world goes—

"Tis either "fierce" or "grand."

—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

That rhymed squib is intended as a joke, and of course it is one, and a good one.

But—honestly, now—is it such a joke?

Don't you know people with vocabularies very like Susannah's?

Are you sure your vocabulary isn't something like hers?

If the average person could count up the words he knows well enough to use; if he—or she—could have all his conversation for a year taken down in shorthand, and then have all the words sorted out and counted, he would be amazed at the meager showing he would make. If he hasn't made some positive effort to increase his stock of words, he would find that his total stock amounts to only a very few hundreds of words. Very few people run much into thousands, though there are hundreds of thousands of words ready.

Honestly, no joking, it's really worth while to expand your stock of words, and to get out of the habit of depending on a few very much overworked words to do the duty of a real vocabulary. There are many more adjectives of description than "grand" and "fierce," and all of them are far better unless you are speaking of a mountain and a wild animal.

You can expend your vocabulary if you try. It's as easy to increase your stock of money as it is to increase your stock of words, we'll all be rich. When you have acquired a real vocabulary you will be more worth listening to when you talk, you will get a better hearing, and you will be better able to get others to understand your ideas.

That doesn't mean learning long words and substituting them for short ones. Use a short one every time rather than a long one, if it fits and expresses the right shade of meaning. It means to learn to use the right others.

Now "Grand," for instance, is the right word to describe some things, but it isn't the right word to describe a movie film, an ice cream soda, a pie, a beefsteak, a dress or a hat.

"Fierce" is the right word to describe some things, but it isn't the right word to describe bad luck, wet weather, war, an ill-fitting suit of your friend's failure to keep an appointment.

Just for instance here are a few words that Susannah might use to vary her stock word "grand": Beautiful, handsome, pretty, lovely, graceful, elegant, delicate, dainty, refined, brilliant, splendid, rich, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, fine, sublime, enchanting, becoming, glorious, remarkable, notable, imperishable, deathless, immortal, illustrious, radiant, great, noble, majestic, good, superior, choice, select, rare, priceless, exquisite, capital, admirable, praiseworthy, estimable, invaluable, precious, and many more; for all these qualities and more, Susannah sometimes intends to imply when she says "grand."

It's poverty—that's what it is: poverty. Moreover, being needless poverty—it is laziness, downright shiftlessness; for there are books and dictionaries full of words wisely used from which anybody can learn how to use them.

It is easy to use words like "grand" or "fierce" to fit all cases, but it is so slovenly to do it, and so easy to do the right thing, that surely nobody wants to keep it up.

—*Duluth Herald*.

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The entire nation seemed to be staggering. Not only was the Bolshevik element intoxicated with the sudden lack of restraint, but also the Social Democrats, and the Social Revolutionaries. It seemed to foretell an epoch of intolerance.

Maxim Gorky foresaw this, and in his newspaper opposed the Kerensky Government for its intolerance. His paper was suppressed. Later he opposed the Bolshevik Government for their extreme intolerance, and again he was suppressed.

Intolerance seemed to grow. At first it was only political action that was not tolerated. Later opposing ideas were suppressed. It became dangerous even, to voice a philosophical theory for fear it might not please the Government in power.

The Kerensky Government suppressed the Bolsheviks as much as it dared. And likewise, when the Bolsheviks came into power, they did the same thing to the other parties.

**Blunders Of The Bolsheviks**

With the idea that the working classes of Russia, alone, could save the country, the Bolsheviks took the power. They thought that with the masses on their side, they would be able to restore the corpse of Russia to life. They imagined themselves the saviors of Russia, and were so cock-sure of the practicability of their theories, that they did not hesitate to plunge the country into their particular brand of socialism.

But there is still another reason why the Bolsheviks desired power. They desired power in order to push the Revolution to what they called its logical conclusion; to extend it to the furthest point possible; to go to the limit! Even at the risk of a reaction following their extreme measures. In this way, they thought, there would be no possibility of "backsliding."

Russia in this way, would be plunged into such extreme socialism that it would no longer tolerate an aspiring Emperor or Dictator. In order to accomplish this result, militarism would have to be destroyed.

From the above, it can be seen that the Bolsheviks did not prepare to hold power very long. It seems they knew their weakness, but they also over-estimated the strength of the opposing parties. They expected all parties to lay aside, for a time, their petty differences and combine forces against them. In a measure this is what was done, but the fact remains, that the combined efforts of all the other parties were not strong enough to overthrow the Government. This may seem strange, but it indicates the weakness of the opposition, rather than the strength of the Bolsheviks.

**The Brest-Litovsk Treaty**

While the war continued, it would have been impossible to further the Revolution or to start on the reconstruction of Russia; they were ready to consider the military struggle a draw; Russia was exhausted.

But as much as they desired peace, they also desired to extend the Revolution into Austria and Germany. They assumed, that as soon as they would lay down their arms, the German soldier, aided by his brother working man, would also revolt.

Besides, while a front existed between the two countries, there was little or no possibility of Russian Revolutionary propaganda entering Germany. When Lenin obtained a majority in the "all-Russian Soviet"

it meant peace. Peace at any cost.

Labor men and intellectual working men, in their plain rustic clothes, met the German diplomats decorated with orders and dressed in frock coats. It took several days for the trained German swindlers to obtain a point of contact with the Russian delegates. They had nothing in common. Many strange scenes occurred.

As the Russian delegates were opposed to secret diplomacy, and insisted on publishing all proceedings, the Germans held themselves for a time, very much in reserve. But finally the bargain was struck. Peace was ratified.

Many of us were certain that Germany would not keep her word. It is not her nature. But the Russian

**The Russian Problem And Its Solution**

The Bolshevik Experiments With High-Tension Governments  
By Manuel Komroff

V.

KEEP a man restrained, oppressed, have him censored and spied upon, threaten him with personal violence and then suddenly set him free,—what will happen? He will run wild. He will forget that his liberty ends, or should end, as soon as it invades upon the liberty of others. He will become drunk with freedom. And this is exactly what happened in Russia.

The entire nation seemed to be staggering. Not only was the Bolshevik element intoxicated with the sudden lack of restraint, but also the Social Democrats, and the Social Revolutionaries. It seemed to foretell an epoch of intolerance.

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Many of us were certain that Germany would not keep her word. It is not her nature. But the Russian

delegates thought differently. Besides, they figured upon pressure on the German Government, from the working classes.

The Russian delegates were like children in the hands of the trained German diplomats, as soon as these men of state accustomed themselves to the extreme candidness of their proceedings. It seemed that they had never before used open and above-board methods.

Although Lenin had been a scholar of no mean repute, and author of many original books, he was not a statesman; nor was he even a politician. Neither had Trotsky any training in the art of government. They accepted the humiliating terms, feeling confident that the workers in Germany would revolt, and also that Germany would not invade Russia, because she would be very busy on the Western Front.

Strange to relate, that the Bolsheviks were not the only class in Russia that desired peace with Germany. Many of the Monarchs and people of the upper classes also desired peace with Germany. The Bolsheviks desired peace in order to extend the Revolution and reconstruct Russia on a socialist basis. The Monarchs desired Germany to come into the country in order to do away with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks threatened to nationalise their estates and surplus property, while under German rule this could be saved. They would still be the proprietors that they were in former days.

**Counter-Revolutionists**

As things grew uncomfortable for the rich in the large cities, they fled to the country. But even there they were not tolerated to any great extent. They were looked upon as parasites, and many came to the Far East and the extreme Eastern end of Russia.

Vladivostok, the Eastern port of Russia, became very prominent. It harbored commercial men, many of whom were speculators and profiteers, and also many people of the upper Russian classes. Some lived quietly, while other joined hands with commercial men. Some speculated in Russian roubles and I have even known one or two to sink so low as to engage with others in the smuggling of opium.

As a whole, this class in Vladivostok, did not suffer from the war and would naturally prefer German rule in Russia to that of the Bolsheviks. This was to them, a choice of lesser of two evils. Not only in Vladivostok did this idea prevail.

In all cities in the Far East a certain element of the upper Russian classes favored German rule in Russia. That is they preferred it to Bolshevism. And it is with deep regret, that I harbor the opinion, that some have even aided (directly and indirectly) Germans.

**Kamchatka And The Monarchs**

Kamchatka is the peninsula that juts out from Siberia into the Bering Sea. It is said to be the birthplace of gold. Alaska contains one vein from Kamchatka while the Lena section in Siberia is another.

Less than a year ago in Vladivostok, several monarchists got together with the idea of capturing Kamchatka, and holding it for ransom. At the time, it would not have been a difficult matter to accomplish. A hundred armed men would have been sufficient! However, the plot failed, as fighting broke out in Siberia, and Colonel Semenoff organised his little army, which quickly grew into the force it is today.

At that time, Allied intervention in Siberia would not have been possible. The Germans in Moscow were hardly threatening Vladivostok. It would have been sheer invasion.

However, when the Czechoslovak troops came to Vladivostok bent on crossing America to reach the Western front, a new idea overtook them. The idea was, that they could just as well fight Germany in Russia as in France. Whether the idea was original with them or not, one cannot say, but when the Allied governments promised them aid and support, they accepted. At once, they became the nucleus for the International Army in Siberia.

Japan was very anxious, of course,

to enter into such an arrangement, as

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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## 'What America Has Achieved'

There has recently come into our hands a leaflet entitled "What America has achieved since her entry into the war" that, if read with ingenuous mind (forgetting the wonderful organisation of the Central Powers for the preparation of such documents) would cause us to look upon the United States of America as a kind of shorn Samson. But alas, we may no longer, in these days, be trustful, believing, ingenuous! An enquiry into the statements of the leaflet leads us to the view that its compilers must have lost some of the documentary evidence on which they should have based the treatise, unpleasant portions of the evidence too; or that their collectors of statistics divided the statistics collected into the bundles—those that would redound to America's credit in one packet and those that would belittle her in another; and when the time came for basing a pamphlet on the evidence collected, the former packet was lost. There must be some reason for the multitude of errors in the compilation! There must be some reason for the errors always being of the same kind.

For example, the leaflet states that the United States has not sufficient rifles even for the drilling of lay recruits, whereas the number of rifles a month ago in the war supply of the United States is 2,484,000. In the matter of machine-guns the leaflet in question states that "it is scarcely possible to give American soldiers a course of machine-gun training, the reason being that the Lewis machine-gun previously in use is to be replaced by a Browning machine-gun." The "reason" does not seem very forcible; but when, on enquiry, we discover that the stock of machine-guns in use by the United States is 240,000 and consider the tremendous output from the factories, the "reason" seems a useless addition to a mistaken statement.

"The help," says the leaflet, further, "which the Entente has received from America in troops is insignificant. Scarcely more than 200,000 Americans have reached the Western front." Information trickling through from various sources makes us very sceptical regarding this statement. We have reason to believe that there are many more American soldiers in France than the Central Powers would wish. Published statistics in America of the development of the army show 1,600,000 in Europe with over a million more in training.

The Socialists of the Reichstag asked recently how 40,000 American soldiers could be transported to France in one month alone. As a matter of fact, had the Socialists been better advised regarding the numbers landed, there would have

overwhelming strength of American power to produce.

These figures give a different point of view from that of the leaflet which states that "Any increase in America's mercantile fleet since the outbreak of war has been entirely due to the seizure of German and Austrian vessels."

We can add the German and Austrian vessels thus seized to the shipyard output, our minds jogged by this suggestion.

The statements of this tract regarding America's produce and shipping do not strike us as unbiased. Of the new menace to the German submarine, nothing is said, but we know that twenty-eight days after America entered the conflict her destroyers had arrived in British ports and that they are now common sight coming and going on their patrol work. Also we know that in one year she has added to her Navy 16,208 officers and 252,054 men. Regarding these figures the leaflet is silent and in the other shipping intelligence, where certain figures show a decrease, it merely states them, but, wisely, does not there offer a "reason." Do the compilers of these leaflets, one wonders, look upon all their prospective readers as mentally deficient? If supplies of wheat and flour in a certain quarter suddenly diminish it is not enough to state the fact. The wise man considers that the supplies are probably going somewhere else. And we hear no report from any source that the American armies either in the field or in training are starving. We are, frankly, not impressed by this leaflet entitled "What America has achieved since her entry into the war." It does not seem to us to be the voice of the American eagle that speaks in it—but of another variety of the bird.

In the matter of shipping the leaflet says: "The high hopes that were placed in the Shipbuilding Industry and its producing capacity have not been fulfilled." But we have before us figures given by Mr. Hurley who promises a steady increase until by October 500,000 tons deadweight, equivalent to 300,000 tons gross will be the minimum monthly production.

Small wonder that speaking as an American, and with that vein of democratic tendency and belief in Governments of a people by and for the people, he states himself in favor of the fullest details of the program being published in Great Britain and every Allied country, but especially in Germany. Germany, he thinks, should realize the

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gladness."

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'Phone Central 70. 8 b. Kiukiang Road

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 12, 1918.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Sovereigns: buying rate,  
     @ 5/1=Ts. 3.98  
     @ exch. 73.7=Mex. \$5.34  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
     @ 130=Mex. \$2.99  
     @ 73.7=Mex. \$12.80  
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.4  
 What Gold Bars: 978 touch Ts. 275  
 Copper Cash ..... per mao 1800  
 Native Interest ..... 10

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 28.10  
 Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76

## Exchange Closing Quotations

Nominal  
 London ..... T.T. 6/-  
 London ..... Demand 5/1  
 India ..... T.T. 323  
 Paris ..... T.T. 6522  
 Paris ..... Demand 6554  
 New York ..... T.T. 118  
 New York ..... Demand 1'94  
 Hongkong nominal ..... T.T. 76  
 Japan ..... T.T. 45  
 Balkan ..... T.T. 2225  
 Singapore ..... T.T. 462

## Banks Buying Rates

Nominal  
 London ..... Demand 5/1  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Cuts 5/2  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Dcuy. 5/24  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Cuts 5/25  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Dcuy. 5/22  
 Paris ..... 4 m/s. 7973  
 New York ..... 6/d. Dcuy. 1394  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. Dcuy. 122

## Bubbles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for  
 Bubbles  
 Bubbles 1.498 (Nominal) = Ts. 100  
 Bubbles 100 (Nominal) = Mex. \$9.76

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 28. Ts. 2.00 @ 6/1 £1  
 1 @ 6504 France 7.54  
 0.75 @ 1191 Gold 21  
 1 @ 45 Yen 2.65  
 1 @ 45 Rupees 4.19  
 1 @ — Bubbles —  
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

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## TIENSIN

## Cable Address

## ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,  
 Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
 73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1274.

## British America Assurance Co.

Telephone Central 98  
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current rates.

## FRAZER &amp; CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
 SHARE LIST  
 Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Glossing Quotations
Banks	\$540
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$71
Chartered ....	Tls. 250
Russia-Asiatic ....	
Marine Insurances	
Canton ....	Tls. 126 B.
North China ....	\$350
Union of Canton ....	\$195
Fair Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 261 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire ....	\$150 B.
Hongkong Fire ....	\$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Det. ....	Tls. 146
Indo-China Prof. ....	107/6 B.
"Shell" ....	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Tug (e) ....	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping ....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons. ....	21s. 6d.
Philippine ....	Tls. 0.80
Raub ....	\$21 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ....	\$153 B.
Shanghai Dock ....	Tls. 155
New Eng. Works ....	Tls. 261 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ....	Tls. 125 B.
Hongkong Wharf ....	\$98 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ....	Tls. 75 B.
China Land ....	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ....	66 B.
Weihaiwei Land ....	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. ....	\$12 B.
China Realty (ord.) ....	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.) ....	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
H-wo ....	Tls. 200
H-wo Prof. ....	214
Laoo-kung-mow ....	Tls. 126 B.
Oriental ....	Tls. 61 B.
Shanghai Cotton ....	Tls. 184 S.
Kungyik ....	Tls. 162 B.
Yangtzeepoo ....	Tls. 9 B.
Yangtzeepoo Prof. ....	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butex Tiles ....	Tls. 25
China Sugar ....	\$8.50 S.
Green Island ....	Tls. 15 B.
Langkatz ....	Tls. 5
Major Bros ....	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
Shanghai Sunmats ....	
Steers	
Hall and Holts ....	\$12 B.
Llewellyn ....	\$30
Lane Crawford ....	\$30 B.
Moutrie ....	\$32
Watson ....	\$30.60 B.
Weeks ....	\$131
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma ....	Tls. 7
Amberst ....	22 B.
Anglo-Java ....	7.20
Anglo-Dutch ....	22
Ayer Tawah ....	24
Batu Anam 1913 ....	10
Bukit Toh Alang ....	10.00 B.
Chemor United ....	10.00 B.
Chempakad ....	2
Cheng ....	2.10
Consolidated ....	13 B.
Dominion ....	0.4
Gula Kalumpang ....	2
Java Consolidated ....	14
Kamunting ....	0.3
Kapis ....	0.00
Karpayang ....	44
Karan ....	103
Kota Bahroon ....	3 A.
Kroewook Java ....	10
Padang ....	11
Pengkalan Durian ....	2 B.
Permatas ....	22
Ropan ....	0.00 B.
Samagragas ....	0.00 B.
Seekee ....	0
Sembambu ....	0.05 B.
Senawang ....	0
Shanghai Klebang ....	0.50
Shanghai Malay ....	7
Shai Malay pref. ....	10.70
Shanghai Faheng ....	
Sungai ....	1.05
Sungai Duri ....	2
Sua Mangga ....	3 B.
Shai Kalantan ....	0.75
Shanghai Seremban ....	0.50
Taiping ....	11
Tanah Merah ....	0.90
Tebong ....	14
Ulubri ....	21
Ziangbe ....	3 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber ....	Tls. 350 B.
Cultiv. Dairy ....	Tls. 101
Shai Elec. and Asb. ....	32
Shanghai Trans. ....	64
Shanghai Gas ....	21
Horse Bazaar ....	23
Shanghai Mercury ....	50
Shai Telephone ....	80 S.
Shai Waterworks ....	160
S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.	

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, September 12, 1918.  
 SUNSHINE INSURANCE  
 Official  
 Langkats @ Ts. 15.60 September  
 S. and H. Wharves @ Ts. 127.50 cash  
 S.M.C. 6% Debts. (1913) Ts. 89.00 cash

## Exchange Report

Messrs. Maitland and Peartons in their Exchange Circular for week ending September 11, write as follows:

Exchange: The London price of Silver remains at the maximum price 43/4d. Our local quotation for T-T on London remains officially at 5/- but as there is no news to hand of permits for export of silver from America to China being granted premiums have again ruled. The market has, however, during the week run rather an erratic course, the premium for early delivery on Saturday falling off from 5d to 2d, while forward rates have been difficult to arrange. During the last two days cash requirements have again raised the premium to 6d for early.

The stock of silver and bar silver is running in one quarter as under Ts. 24,000,000 and in another as over Ts. 25,000,000. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at \$17,400,000 is \$250,000 lower than last week.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended September 11, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

1918	1917
Gross receipts	\$36,466.19 \$30,045.39
Loss by currency depreciation	8,537.03 6,233.15
Effective receipts	\$27,929.16 \$23,812.24

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.55	21.97
Car miles run	80,107	74,364
Passengers carried	1,652,301	1,593,018

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 10.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
 Spot: 2s. 21d. Paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 3d. Paid.  
 Tendency of Market: Steady.  
 Sellers rather reserved.  
 Previous quotations, London, Sept. 9:

Spot: 2s. 21d. Paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 3d. Paid.  
 Sellers: 5%  
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 9.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch Staple Spot: 25.59d.  
 October: 24.75d.  
 December: 24.33d.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 10.—Today's Metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal ..... 122 5 0  
 American Electrolytic 99% Copper f.o.b. ..... 137 0 0  
 Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton. Nominal Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ..... 29 0 0  
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask) ..... Nominal Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%). Nominal Standard Tin (cash) ..... 345 10 0  
 Spearm (dry soft) f.o.b. ..... 52 0 0  
 Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge L. B. Nominal ..... 28 5 0  
 Standard Tin (3 months) ..... 343 10 0

## AMUSEMENTS

## VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

## OPEN AIR CINEMA

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Showing Our Exclusive Feature in Four Parts

## "REVENGE AND AFTER"

Great Military Story

Featuring the Italian Aristé

## RITA SACCHETTO

and produced by THE NORDISK FILM CO., LTD. of DENMARK

Don't Fall to See Tonight

The Screaming Triangle Comedy in Two Parts,

## "CROOKED TO THE END"

Other Pictures:

## "DIPLOMATIC HENRY"

Amusing Comedy

## "BERNINA RAILWAY"

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.

Capital ..... 21,300,000 Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,300,000

**Head Office:** 22 Bouverie St., LONDON, E. C.

**Court of Directors:** Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carnichael, W. Cutbush, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Fox Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank, England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amritsar, Bolo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York (Burma), Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang.

Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

**Successors et Agences:**

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichary, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoote, Hakkou, Phnom-Penh.

**Bankers:**

In France: Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Echange des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAURE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

**BANKERS:**

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION, Manager.

I French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2a. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 19,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

**Head Office:** HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman

S. H. Dowell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale

H. V. D. Farr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

T. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Anoy, Ipoh, Peking, Tientsin,

Bangkok, Johore, Penang,

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon,

Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Saigon,

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco,

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai,

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore,

Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya,

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,

Harbin, New York, Tsingtau,

Hollo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Authorised Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,279,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,295,553.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$1,173,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin, Kaifong, Shanghai,

Changchow, Wuhu, Ichang,

Antung, Anking, Changsha,

Dalny, Hangchow, Nanchang,

Mukden, Ningpo, Kukkiang,

Newchwang, Nanking, Foochow,

Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,

Kin, Hauchow, Canton,

Tsinan, Szechow, Hongkong,

Chefoo, Wusih, Swatow,

Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking,

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tae Current Account at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

GUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate,

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: M. n's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Echange d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 35 Szechuan Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credits granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,300,000

Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.</

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 13		San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14		Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 14		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. Co.	
Sept. 15		Vancouver	Fuji Maru	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 15		Seattle etc.	Key West	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 20		Vancouver	Arabia Maru	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 26		Tacoma & Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 29		Seattle, etc.	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 10		Vancouver	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 5		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
Oct. 12		San Francisco			

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 14	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 27	Nanki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 29	Nanki, Kobe & Y'hama	Telegami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 29	Nanki	Simbirak	Rus. R.V.F.
Sept. 29	Kobe	Kitsuno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 1	Nanki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

— London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
— London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 13 4.30 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 13 4.30 Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 13 4.30 M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 13 4.30 Ningpo	Kiangtseem	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 15 D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 17 9.00* Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sinkhang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 10.00* Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Syenevala	Am. P.M.S. Co.
Sept. 26 — Hongkong and Manila	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 13 8.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Koko Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept. 19 — Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 14 10.00*W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 17 8.00 Dalny	Sakai Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept. 17 8.00 W'wei, Chefoo, Antung	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 4.00 Vladivostock	Simbirak	Rus. R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafto Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Eliza	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nesskin	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hawhata	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taife Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 12	Ningpo	Kuangtseem	Jap. T.K.K.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	Dalny	Koko Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 13	Hankow	Tehsing	Br. H.O. & Co.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	Hankow	Tafto Maru	Jap. J. M. & Co.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 8	Liverpool	Alison Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 5	Hongkong	Aristea	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 23	Japan	Chiyo Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 10	Swatow	Chikago Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 10	Japan	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 28	Japan	Fukukoku M.	Jap. S. Shokal	
Sept. 9	Tsingtao	Futamori Maru	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 5	Glasgow	Idomenes	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 19	Hankow	Kwelles	Chi. Customs	
Sept. 14	Cruise	Lukho	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 8	Japan	Maynet	Jap. M.B. Co.	
Sept. 25	Japan	Ninghsin	Chi. San Pei S.N.	
Sept. 8	Hongkong	Nagata Maru	Jap. A. P. Co.	
Sept. 19	Hongkong	Pacific	Dan. G-N Tel Co.	
Sept. 10	Swatow	Rome Maru	Ital.	
Sept. 10	Japan	Taiho No. 3	Jap. S. Shokal	
Sept. 11	China	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 11	China	Tidjebok	Lut. H.C.T. Co.	
Sept. 11	China	Wessan	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 11	Japan	Hainfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11	Ningpo	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 11	Hankow	Store Nordlak	Dan. N.G.T. Co.	
Sept. 11	Hongkong	Dunera	Br. P.A.O.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11	Hongkong	Klangwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 11	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs	
Sept. 11	Hongkong	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 11	Japan	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 17.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangtseem, 2,174 Captain Bunnett, will leave on Friday, September 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafto Maru, Captain S. Horikawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 5. The Bund Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lucy, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shinkang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SHIPPING****N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE  
For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)TONS  
INABA MARU ..... 12,500  
ITO MARU ..... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Irimawa, Sept. 15  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. T. Tozawa, Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

FATEBEGIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Sept. 20  
YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Sept. 27  
CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Oct. 1

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 14  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 24  
TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 28  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. T. E. Cope, Sept. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Oct. 2  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa, Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Oct. 22  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000' Oct. 16  
NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

MOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusein Kaisha.  
Tel Address: Yusein, Shanghai.**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE**

(Published by order of the Administration)

000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxo	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxo	Mail	Mail
101	8.	1.			2.	4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B. S.	
208	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-East dep. Tientsin-East dep. Mukden dep.	2200 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1600 1602 1547 1251 1251 1045	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
2248	1112	635	84		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
009	1117	640	84		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1910	580	230	524		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
7.	—	220			1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
890	2031	—		dep. Tsinanfu arr. Tsinanfu dep. Tsinanfu arr. Tsinanfu dep. Tsinanfu dep.	1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1039	2241	—	266		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1300	038	—	818		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1315	038	—	877		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1554	316	—	877		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1816	450	—	877		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
9.	—	420			1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
620	457	—		dep. Hsuehfu arr. Pengpu dep. Pengpu arr. Chuchow dep. Chuchow arr. Pukow dep.	1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1156	833	—	523		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1206	840	—	600		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1657	1162	—	600		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
1848	1300	—	631		1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	1655 1655 1655 1655 1655 1655	102. 102. 102. 102. 102. 102.
Express	16.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express B.	
B. S.	10.						
1400	—	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. Nanking-Ferry arr. Shanghai-North dep.	1410 1415 755	1655 650 2300	
2200	1400	—	193				
Tsining-Tsiningchow Branch Line	Lincheng-Tsuehuan Branch Line						
980 1380 2120 4. Tsiningchow L.	630 1230 2000 580 1110 1800 4. Lincheng L.			810 1410 2100 810 1410 2100			
1020 1480 2240 4. Tsiningchow L.	520 1125 1840 680 1210 1900 4. Lincheng L.			810 1300 1900			

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

9 — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday**Business and Official Notices**PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERSHave They Any Wrinkles?  
If you like to have a perfect fit, call on  
Henry The Tailor,  
J14 Seward RoadI acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. A trial is solicited.**WEI-HAI-WEI**

FOR SALE. Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annexes all with Bathrooms. Verandah whole length. Faces south over best view in Harbor. Excellent bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel, Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent \$18.00 per annum.

Tenders will be received by War office Representative, 1 Woosung Road, Tsingtao.

19279

**CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE**

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind, involving the instruction and patronage. We have a large stock of Tien-tsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Priced according to quality and size from \$7.50 upwards or, by the yard, at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shansi Road corner. The No. is

187 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp. A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years. A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

Order books upon application to

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

128a Szechuen Road

Phone 3255

18947

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of FILET LACES

for WHOLESALE

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&amp; WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Stamps

Kash

Tsing

Yehsh

Chang

Hangchow

Zhejau

Shanghai

Lincheng

Tsinanfu

Liuhsien&lt;/div

# Business and Official Notices

## American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe. Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

## Shanghai Office

10 The Bund

### NOTICE

Beginning September 16, 1918, the office hours of the undersigned will be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

## ARKE & DOUGLAS, INC.

19818

### Notice of Removal

After September 14, 1918, the office of Frank W. Hadley, attorney-at-law, will be located at 3G, Peking Road.

19802

## Ecole Municipale Francaise

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

L'Ecole Municipale Francaise, ouverte aux enfants de parents europeens et americains seulement, comprend une Classe enfantine et des Cours en langue francaise et en langue anglaise.

La retribution, payable mensuellement et d'avance, est ainsi fixee:

Cours enfantine . . . . . \$5 par mois  
Cours preparatoire . . . . . \$8 par mois  
Cours elementaire . . . . . \$10 par mois  
Cours moyens et superieur . . . . . \$12 par mois

La fourniture des objets courants de papeterie est faite gratuitement. Les livres classiques sont vendus au prix de revient.

Des reductions sont faites dans le cas où des frères et des soeurs sont en même temps présents à l'Ecole.

Les Règlements, les Programmes et une demande d'inscription seront envoyés sur demande adressée au Directeur de l'Ecole.

Le Directeur se tiendra à la disposition des parents pour l'inscription des nouveaux élèves ou pour tout autre renseignement le Jeudi, 19 Septembre, de 11 heures à midi, et le Samedi, 21 Septembre, de 5 h. à 6 h. 45.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au Lundi, 23 Septembre, à 8 heures à du matin.

Par ordre,  
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
G. LAFFERREIRE.

## French Municipal School

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parentage only, consists of:

1<sup>st</sup> Infant department, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lower School, 3<sup>rd</sup> Middle School, 4<sup>th</sup> Upper School.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department . . . . . \$5 p.m.  
Preparatory Course . . . . . \$8 p.m.  
Elementary Course . . . . . \$10 p.m.  
Middle and Upper Course . . . . . \$12 p.m.

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the school.

Applications for admission are being now received and Prospectus, Syllabus and forms of entry can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the Parents' disposal on Thursday 19th from 11 to 12 a.m. and on Saturday 21st from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, 23rd September, at 8.30 a.m.

By order,  
G. LAFFERREIRE,  
Secretary.

## Shanghai Cricket Club

### CINEMATOGRAPH DANCING BAND

Wednesday, September 18th.

in aid of

### THE BRITISH RED CROSS

19819

### S.M.P. RECREATION CLUB

### SWIMMING GALA

in aid of B.W.W.A.

### SATURDAY

14th September, at 9 p.m.  
at Municipal Bath

### Shanghai Championships

### For 880 YARDS and GRACEFUL DIVING

19803

### MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2542.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls. Pay from Tls. 135 to Tls. 165 per mensem according to qualifications.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach lower form work.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,  
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, September 12, 1918.

19816

### A Grand Variety Entertainment

Under the Patronage of M. WILDEN, Consul General of France

will be given on

Saturday,  
September 14  
at 9 p.m.

at the

### Verdun Garden

by

Mademoiselle  
Rieuse

assisted by local  
amateurs and  
professionals

Ticket : \$3.00

Half of the proceeds will be handed over to the

### ALLIES' WAR FUNDS

19286

### SPACE FOR MARSELLES

### "TAITO MARU"

sailing from Shanghai the beginning of October.

For particulars please apply to

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Export Dept.

Telephone North 167.

19317

West End Lane.

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